XLIII. THE DEAD SEA AND THE RIVER JORDAN. Editorial Correspondence of The N. T. Tribune JERUSALEM, Saturday, May 1, 1852.

I returned this afternoon from an excursion to the Dead Sea, the River Jordan and the site of Jericho. Owing to the approaching heats, an early risit was deemed desirable, and the shekhs who have charge of the road were summoned the dayafter our arriving here. There are two of tiese gentlemen: the Shekh el-Arab (of the Bedoms,) and the Shekh el-Fellaheen (of the peasants, or husbandmen,) to whom each traveler is obliged to pay one hundred plastres for an escort. It is, in fact, a sort of compromise, by which the shekhs agree not to rob the traveler, and to protest him sgainst other shekhs. If the road is not actually safe, the Turkish garrison here is a mere farce, but the arrangement is winked at by the Pasha, who of course gets his share of the 109,000 piastres which the two scamps yearly levy upon travelers. The latter came to sur rooms, and after trying to postpone our departure in order to attach other tourists to the same escort, and thus save a little expense, took half the pay and agreed to be ready the next morning. Unfortunately for my original plan, the Convent of San Saba has been closed within two or three weeks, and no stranger is now admitted. This unusual step was caused by the disorderly conduct of some French men who visited San Saba. We sent to the Bishop of the Greek Church, asking a simple permission to view the interior of the Convent; but without effect.

We left the city yesterday morning by St. Ste phen's Gate, descended to the Valley of Jehosa phat, rode under the stone wall which incloses th supposed Gethsemane, and took a path leadin along the Mount of Olives, toward the Hill of Of fense, which stands over against the southern en of the city, opposite the mouth of the Vale of Hin nom. Neither of the shekhs made his appear once, but sent in their stead three Arabs, two o whom were mounted and armed with sabers an long guns. Our man Mustapha had charge of th begasge mule, carrying our tent and the provisions for the trip. It was a dull, sultry morning; dark, leaden haze hung over Jerusalem, and the thamseen, or sirocco-wind, came from the southwest, out of the Arabian Desert. We had again resumed the Oriental costume, but in spite of an ample turban, my face soon began to scorch in the dry heat. From the crest of the Hill of Offense there is a wide view over the hights on both sides of the valley of the Brook Kedron. Their sides are worked into terraces, now green with springing grain, and near the bottom planted with olive and fig-trees. The upland ridge or watershed or Palestine is cultivated for a considerable distance around Jerusalem. The soil is light and stony. yet sppears to yield a good return for the little labor bestowed upon it.

Crossing the southern flank of Mount Olivet, in halfan hour we reached the village of Bethany. tanging on the side of the hill. It is a miscrable cluster of Arab huts, with not a building which appears to be more than a century old. The Grotto of Lazarus is here shown, and of course we stopped to see it. It belongs to an old Mussulman, who came out of his house with a piece of waxed rope, to light us down. An aperture opens from the roadside into the hill, and there is barely room enough for a person to enter. Descending about twenty steps at a sharp angle, we landed in a small, damp vault, with an opening in the floor, communicating with a short passage below. The vault was undoubtedly excavated for sepulchral purposes, and the bodies were probably deposited (as in many Egyptian tombs) in the pit under it. Ourguide, however, pointed to a square mass of masonry in one corner as the tomb of Lazarus, whose body, he informed us, was still walled up there. There was an arch in the side of the vault once leading to other chambers, but now closed up, and the guide stated that seventy-four Prophets were interred therein. There seems to be no doubt that the present Arab village occupies the site of Bethany; and if it could be proven that this pit existed at the beginning of the Christian Era, and there never had been any other, we might accept it as the tomb of Lazar as On the crest of a high hill, over against Bethany, is an Arab village on the site of Bethpage.

We descended into the valley of a winter stream, now filled with patches of sparse wheat. just beginning to ripen. The mountains grew mere bleak and desolate as we advanced, and as there is a regular descent in the several ranges over which one must pass, the distant hills of the lands of Monb and Ammon were always in sight, rising like a high blue wall against the sky. The Dead Sea is 4,000 feet below Jerusalem, but the general slope of the intervening district is so regufur that from the spires of the city, and the Mount of Olives, one can look down directly upon its waters. This deceived me as to the actual distance, and I could sewcely credit the assertion of our Arab escort, that it would require six hours to reach it. After we had ridden nearly two hours we left the Jericho road, sending Mustapha and a staunch old Arab direct to our resting place for the night, in the valley of the Jordan. The two mounted Bedouins accompanied us across the rugged mountains lying between us and the Dead

At first, we were on the way to the Convent of Mar Saha, following the course of the Brook Kedron down the Wady en Nar, (Valley of Fire.) In half an hour more we reached two large tanks, bewn out under the base of a limestone cliff, and nearly filled with rain. The surface was covered with a greenish vegetable soum, and three wild and dirty Arabs of the hills were washing themselves in the principal one. Our Bedouins immedistely dismounted and followed their example, and after we had taken some refreshment, we had the satisfaction of filling our water-jug from the same sweet pool. After this, we left the San Saba road, and mounted the hight east of the valley. From that point, all signs of cultivation and habitation disappeared. The mountains were grim, bare and frightfully rugged. The scanty grass coaxed into life by the winter rains, was already scorched out of all greenness; some bunches of wild sage, gnaphalium and other hardy aromatic herbs spotted the yellow soil, and in sheltered places the scarlet poppy burned like coals of fire among the rifts of the gray limestone rock. Our track kept along the higher ridges and crests of the hills, between the glens and gorges, sinking to a dizzy depth below and so steep as to be almost inaccessible. The region is so scarred, gashed and torn, that no work of man's hand can Fave it from perpetual desolation. It is a wilderness more hopeless than a desert. If I were left alone in the midst of it, I should lie down and await death, without thought or hope of rescue.

The character of the day was peculiarly suited to enhance the impression of such scenery. Though there were no clouds, the sun was invisible; far as we could see, beyond the Jordan, and away southward to the mountains of Moab and the cliffs of Engeddi, the whole country was covered as with the smoke of a furnace; and the furious sirocco, that threatened to topple us down the gulfs yawning on either hand, had no cooling on its wings The horses were sure-footed, but now and then a gust would come that made them and us strain ognized it, to avoid being dashed against the

rock on one side, or hurled off the brink on the other. The atmosphere was painfully op pressive, and by and by a dogged silence took po session of our party. After passing a lofty peak which Francois called Djebel Nuttar, the Mountain of Rain, we came to a large Moslem building, situated on a bleak eminence, overlooking part of the valley of the Jordan. This is the tomb called Nebbee Monssa by the Arabs, and believed by them to stand upon the spot where Moses died. We halted at the gate, but no one came to admit us though my companion thought he saw a man's head at one of the apertures in the wall. Arab tradition here is as much at fault as Christian tradition in many other places. The true Nebo is somewhere in the chain of Pisgah, and though probably I saw it, and all see it who go down to the Jordan, yet " no man knoweth its place unto this day."

Beyond Nebbee Moussa, we came out upon the last hights overlooking the Dead Sea, though several miles of low hills remained to be passed. The head of the Sea was visible as far as the Ras el-Feshka on the west and the hot fountains of Callirhoe on the eastern shore. Farther than this, all was vapor and darkness. The water was a soft, deep purple hue, brightening into blue,-Our road led down what seemed a vast sloping causeway from the mountains, between two ravines, walled by cliffs several hundred feet in hight. It gradually flattened into a plain, covered with a white, saline incrustation, and grown with clumps of sour willow, tamarisk and other shrubs, among which I looked in vain for the osier, or Dead Sea apple. The plants appeared as if smitten with leprosy, but there were some flowers, growing almost to the margin of the sea. We reached the shore about 2 P.M. The heat by this time was most severe, and the air so dense as to occasion pains in my cars. The Dead Sea is 1,300 feet below the Mediterranean, and without doub the lowest part of the Earth's surface. I attribute the oppression I felt to this fact and to the sultriness of the day, rather than to any exhalation from the sea itself. François remarked, however, that had the wind, which by this time was veering round to the north-east, blown from the south, we could scarcely have endured it. The sea resembles a great cauldron, sunk between mountains from three to four thousand feet in hight, and probably we did not experience more than a tithe of the summer heat.

I proposed a bath, for the sake of experiment, but F. endeavored to dissuade us. He had tried it, and nothing could be more disagreeable; we risked getting a fever, and, besides, there were four hours of dangerous travel yet before us. But by this time we were half undressed, and soon were floating on the clear bituminous waves. The beach was fine gravel and shelved gradually down. I kept my turban on my head, and was careful to avoid touching the water with my face. The sea was moderately warm and gratefully soft and soothing to the skin. It was impossible to sink, and even while swimming, the body rose half out of the water. I should think it possible to dive for a short distance, but prefer that some one else would try the experiment. With a log of wood for a pillow, one might sleep as on one of the patent mattresses. The taste of the water is salty and pungent, and stings the tongue like saltpeter. We were obliged to dress in all haste, without even wiping off the detestable liquid, yet I experienced very little of that discomfort which most travelers have remarked. Where the skin had been previously bruised, there was a slight smarting sensation, and my body felt clammy and glutinous, but the bath was rather refreshing than otherwise.

We turned our horses' heads toward the Jordan and rode on over a dry, barren plain. The two Bedouins at first dashed shead at full gallop, uttering cries, and whirling their long guns in the air. The dust they raised was blown in our faces, and contained so much salt that my eyes began to smart painfully. Thereupon I fellowed them at an equal rate of speed, and we left a long cloud o the accursed soil whirling behind us. Presently however, they fell to the rear, and continued to keep at some distance from us. The reason of this was soon explained. The path turned east- lem as we passed the crest of Mount Olivet. I ward, and we already saw a line of dusky green | still rains, and the filthy condition of the city ex winding through the wilderness. This was th Jordan, and the mountains beyond, the home of robber Arabs, were close at hand. Those robbers frequently cross the river and conceal themselves behind the sand-hills on this side. Our brave escort was therefore inclined to put us forward as a forlorn hope, and secure their own retreat in case of attack. But as we were all well armed, and had never considered their attendance as anything more than a genteel way of buying them off from robbing us, we allowed them to lag as much as they chose. Finally, as we approached the Pilgrims' Ford, one of them took his stat on at some distance from the river, on the top of a mound while the other got behind some trees near at hand; in order, as they said, to watch the opposite hills, and alarm us whenever they should see any of the Beni Sukrs, or the Beni Adwams, or the Tyakh, coming down upon us.

The Jordan at this point will not average more than ten yards in breadth. It flows at the bottom of a gully about fifteen feet deep, which traverses the broad vally in a most tortuous course. The water has a white, clayer hue, and is very swift. The changes of the current have formed islands and beds of soil here and there, which are covered with a dense growth of ash, poplar, willow and tamarisk trees. The banks of the river are bordeted with thickets, now overgrown with wild vines and fragrant with flowering plants. Birds sing continually in the coel, dark coverts of the trees. I found a charm in the wild, lonely, luxuriant banks, the tangled undergrowth, and the rapid brawling course of the sacred stream, as it slipped in sight and out of sight among the trees. It is almost impossible to reach the water at any other point than the Ford of the Pilgrims, the supposed locality of the passage of the Israelites and the baptism of Christ. The plain near it is still blackened by the camp-fires of the ten thousand pilgrims who went down from Jerusalem three weeks ago. We tied our horses to the trees, and prepared to follow their example, which was necessary, if only to wash off the iniquitous slime o the Dead Sea. Francois in the mean time filled two tin flasks from the stream and stowed them in the saddle-bags. The current was so swift, tha one could not venture far without the risk of bein carried down, but I succeeded in obtaining a com plete and most refreshing immersion. The taint of Gomorrah was not entirely washed away, but I rode off with as great a sense of relief as if the baptism had been a moral one, and had purified ne from sin.

We rode for nearly two hours in a north-west direction, to the Bedouin village of Rihab, near the site of ancient Jericho. Before reaching it, the gray salt waste vanishes, and the soil is covered with grass and herbs. The barren character of the first region is evidently owing to deposits from the vapors of the Dead Sea, as they are blown over the plain by the south wind. The channels of streams around Jericho are filled with nebbuk trees, the fruit of which is just ripening. It is apparently indigenous, and grows more luxuriantly than on the White Nile. It is a variety of the Rhammus, and is set down by botanists as the Spina Christi, of which the mock crown of thorns was made. I see no reason to doubt this, as the pooted from those lossinges.

twigs are long and pliant, and armed with smallthough most cruel thorns. I had to pay for gathering some of the fruit, with a torn dress and bleeding fingers. The little apples which it bears are slightly acid and excellent for allegisting thirst I also noticed on the plain a variety of the nightshade, with large berries of a golden color. The spring flowers, so plentiful now in all other parts of Palestine, have already disappeared from the vallev of the Jordan.

Ribah is a vile little village of tents and mudhuts, and the only relic of antiquity near it is a square tower, which may possibly be of Roman origin. There are a few gardens in the place and a grove of superb fig trees. We found our tent already pitched beside a rill which issues fron the Fountain of Elisha. The evening was very sultry, and the musketoes gave us no rest. We purchased some milk of an old man who came to the tent, but such was his mistrust of us that he refused to let us keep the earthen vessel containing it until morning. As we had already paid the money to his son, we would not let him take the milk away until he had brought the money back. He then took a dagger from his waist and threw it before us as security, while he carried off the vessel and returned the price. I have frequently seen the same mistrustful spirit exhibited in Egypt. Our two Bedouins, to who n I gave some tobacco in the evening, manifested their gratitude by steal ing the remainder of our stock during the night.

This morning we followed the stream to its source, the Fountain of Elisha, so called as being probably that healed by the Prophet. If so, the healing was scarcely complete. The water, which gushes up strong and free at the foot of a rocky mound, is warm and slightly brackish. It spreads into a shallow pool, shaded by a fine sycamore tree. Just below, there are some remains of old walls on both sides, and the stream goes roaring away through a rank jungle of canes fifteen feet in hight. The precise site of Jericho, I believe, ha not been fixed, but " the city of the palm-trees,' as it was called, was probably on the plain, near some mounds which rise behind the Fountain. Here there are occasional traces of foundation walls, but so ruined as to give no clue to the date of their erection. Further toward the mountain there are some arches, which appear to be Saracenic. As we ascended again into the hill country, I observed several traces of cisterns in the bottoms of ravines which collect the rains. Herod. as is well known, built many such cisterns near Jericho, where he had a palace. On the first crest to which we climbed there is part of a Roman tower yet standing. The view, looking back over the valley of Jordan, is magnificent, extending from the Dead Sea to the mountains of Gilead, beyond the country of Ammon. I thought I could trace the point where the River Yabbok comes down from Mizpeh of Gilead to join the

The wilderness we now entered was fully as barren, but less rugged than that through which we passed yesterday. The path ascended along the brink of a deep gorge, at the bottom of which a little stream foamed over the rocks. The high, bleak summits toward which we were climbing, are considered by some Biblical geographers to be Mount Quarantana, the scene of Christ's fasting and temptation. After two hours we reached the ruins of a large khan or hostelry, under one of the peaks, which François stated to be that from which the Devil pointed out all the kingdoms of the earth. There is a cave in the rock beside the road, which the superstitious look upon as the orifice out of which his Satanic Majesty issued. We met large numbers of Arab families, with their flocks, descending from the mountains to take up their summer residence near the Jordan. They were all on foot, except the young children and goats, which were stowed together on the backs of donkeys. The men were armed, and appeared to be of the same tribe as our escort, with whom they had a good understanding.

The morning was cold and cloudy, and we hurried on over the hills to a fountain in the valley of the Brook Kedren, where we breakfasted. Be fore we had reached Bethany a rain came down and the sky hung dark and lowering over Jerusa ceeds anything I have seen, even in the Orient.

CITY ITEMS.

AMUSEMENTS, AC., THIS DAY AND EVENING. ay Theater—French Comic Opera and Vande ville Company—The Toolies, The Mammy. [Mr. Button's night.]
's Theater—Donetti's Trained Ammals, &c.
's Museum—Cerean Sculpture, Dissoving Views, &c.
Soemonrame—Views in Asia Minor. [Day and Kwening.]

THE WEATHER .- Fine and fair weather is prevalent; but as yesterday advesperated, increased warmth was felt, and the mercury threatened an acronycal motion. An abacist might have found an abodance of a scorcher to day, but we abjure unwelcome vaticination, and hopefully abide the event.

HEALTH VS. PARTY VENOM .- The nomination of Dr. William Turner for the position of Health Officer of the Port of New York, was again offered to the Aldermen, last night, and met with the reception which everything from the Whig Mayor is doomed to receive at the hands of the present rabidly, bitterly, blindly, stupidly, recklessly Loco-Foco majority of the Aldermen. It is almost certain that if the Mayor should make a donation of a million of dollars to the City's empty treasury, or veto a resolution to hang a dozen of our first citizens, the reckless insjority of the Aldermen would reject the first (unless they could pocket the money,) and adopt the latter in spite of the veto, (unless

the men to be choked were Loco-Foco voters.) Last night, the moment the nomination was offered, Alderman Smith jumped up and said he hoped the nomination would be rejected; he had heard that Mr. Tar ner was not a regular doctor, but that he was a quack.

He hoped he would be rejected.

This impudent slander of Alderman Smith's was promptly repelled by Alderman Ward, who justly remarked that it was solely on party grounds and not because of his qualifications, that they had determined to reject Dr. Turner. They would reject anybody not of our party.

Alderman Smith then sald that the party ground was sufficient, and they would reject him on that Ald. Sturtevant spoke strongly against the insulting

remark of Ald. Smith, and the disgraceful manner la which the Mayor's nominations were treated by the majority of the Board,

Ald, Tiemann also defended the nominee, but woul vote against him on party grounds.

It was suggested that the chief peculiarity of Dr. T.'s practice was that he was opposed to bleeding, and as he was not to operate upon the City Treasury, it was thought to be no disqualification.

Question was then taken, and the nomination was rejected-6 Ayes to 10 Nays.

So, by the perverse party spirit of the unscrupulous Aldermen, we are still without a guardisa of the publi health at the great ocean gate of pestilence. At the same time we may remark that the list of deaths for the past week shows an increase of one hundred and thirty four over the previous week, or forty per cent. Is it not time that party venom should give way to the interests of the people, which are thus in imminent danger ?

MEETINGS AT THE BROADWAY HOUSE. -The Committee for the Young Men's Ratification Meeting at Tompkins-square were making arrange-

The Young Men's Delegation to the Lundy's Lane Celebration at Niagura Falls, were arranging for commutation tickets and will be prepared to re-

The Whigs of Baltimore and Washington City announce that at least 400 Whigs may be ex

The banners of the various Clay Clubs of 1844 are on exhibition at the Committee room. Taey are worth locking at and are in an excellent state of

IMPOSITION UPON THE UNIONIST ASSO-CIATION .- We learn from several of the members of the Uniorist Association, that some knaves have been detected in obtaining money from unsuspecting Whips, without the least shadow of authority. No Finance Committee has yet been appointed. James B. Taylor is the Treasurer, and Silas C. Herring, the President of

SHIP BUILDING .- Within the past six months there have been built at this port 22 steam vessels and 18 salling vessels; about 15 steam and as many sailing vessels are now under way,

the Association, and all moneys should be paid to these

centlemen until the Society has been reorganized.

THE NEW OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL .-Extract from Report of the Surgeons of the New York Ophthalmic Hospital, No.6 Stuyvesant place, July 13,1852: The Hospital opened for the reception of patients on the 15th May, since when, there has been 144 cases received, all of whom have been regularly presented for and a majority of them have been relieved or cured, There has been five operations performed viz: three for Cataract, one for Staphyloma, and one for Phthisic, all whom are doing well. The Apothscary's Report states that he has put up 605 prescriptions, the greatest num. ber in one day being forty-two, the lowest nine.

We yesterday had the pleasure of a visit from Rev. A. L. Hamilton, who has been for some time in the Fastern States, on a mission from the Legisture of Missouri. Mr. Hamilton has been engaged in examining the construction and management of our State Prisons, with a view to the construction in Missouri of a Penitentiary on the most approved and perfect plan He has seen all the considerable penal establishments in New-England, and is about visiting Sing Sing; he speaks in grateful terms of the courtesy and kindness with which his mission has everywhere been received.

Teachers' Association .-- Arrangements have been made by which Delegates to the meeting of the State Teachers' Association, to be held on the first Wednesday in August next, will be allowed to pass over the Eric Rallroad, to and from, at half the usual fare, between the 1st and 15 h of August, by presenting a certificate signed "S. Jenner." Certificates can be procured by teachers wishing to attend, at the office of the Board of Education, in this City.

Taxes .- The Tax of 1852, as appears by the Controller's Report, will be 96.7, or a little over Se, on each \$100 of valuation. The rate for 1851 was

Mr. S. E. Woodbridge, of Perth

Amboy, N. J., offers \$1,000 for picking a lock which he sells for \$8, and continues the offer for two years. FIRES .- A camphene lamp burst in the

house No. 38 James st. on Sunday evening. The flames occasioned thereby were extinguished by the inmates. -About 2 o'clock Monday morning an-

other camphene lamp burst in the house No. 16 Dover st. Patrick McGintry, while attempting to extinguish the flames, fell and broke his leg. He was conveyed to the New York Hospital.

-At 74 o'clock Sunday evening a camphene lamp burst in the grocery store No. 73 Beekman st. Damage trifling.

-The alarm of fire at 10 o'clock Sunday night was caused by the carelessness of a girl, in etting fire to some dresses with a lamp in the attle of house No. 287 Wooster st. The flames were speedily extinguished by Officer Demarest, assisted by some

-At an early hour Monday morning a fire was discovered in the second story front room o house No. 496 Pearl st. by a man named Thomas Moore, residing in the back room. Instead of giving an alarm, be procured a pail of water and extinguished the flames It sppears that a family removed from this room or Saturday, leaving a quantity of straw laying on the floor and the door open; but as to the origin of the fire no one about the premises could tell. But trifling

-On Sunday afternoon a fire broke out in the premises No. 105 Rivington-st., occupied by John Heyser as a confectionery. It was easily extinguished

THE CASE OF MESSES. WINN & HAW-KINS .- Justice Osborn yesterday rendered his decision in the case of Messrs. Winn & Hawkins who some months since were charged by Mr. Cyrus-Scofield with having defrauded him of about \$2,000. The evidence in the case was concluded some weeks since, and the mayletrate, after carefully weighing it, yesterday decided to dismiss the complaint.

ALLEGED CASE OF POISONING .- The Coroner was yesterday called upon to investigate the cause of death of Mrs. Margaret J. Scarlet, who resided at No. 190 31st-st., whom it was alleged was poisoned by her son-in-law. It appears that deceased had visited him at Troy, and returned a few days since in a poor state of bealth. She stated that she had been poisoned by him during her visit at his house. She had, however, been judisposed for two weeks before she made the visit, and was pronounced by some of her friends to be insare. This is also charged by her son-in-law. He was taken in custody by the Coroner to await the result of the inquisition which will be held on Friday next A post-mortem examination of the body was made by Dr. Sidell, but no traces of poison were discovered.

BOYS ARRESTED FOR SMIMMING IN THE DOCKS .- On Sunday evening the Third Ward Police arrested eighteen boys for swimming in the docks foot of Vesey and Fulton sts. They were taken before Justice Bogart and fined \$5 each, and in default of payment were locked up.

FOUND DROWNED .- The body of an infant was found on Sunday evening in the North River at the foot of Thirty Eighth st. It was removed to the Sixteenth Ward Station House, where the Coroner was notified to hold an inquest.

A PUGNACIOUS SKIPPER .- A Warrant was issued on Saturday last for the arrest of Wm. Depew, master of the sloop Zors, lying off the foot of Twentieth st, in the North River, on complaint of Mr. Alex. Gibson, of Port Richmond, who charges Depew with assault and battery. The complainant stated that in May last he bired the accused to take charge of the vessel. Since that time he had heard nothing from either him or the vessel until Saturday last, when he ascertained that she was at the foot of Twentieth st. He went on board and demanded of Depew that she should be given up; he refused to comply, and beat Mr. G. severely. The warrant was placed in the hands of Of ficer Wiley, of the Jefferson Police Court, who took a small boat and hoarded the vessel. The skipper or dered him ashere, but the officer refused to leave without his man. The skipper then attempted to throw him overboard, and in the scuille both fell over the stern of the vessel and landed in a small boat which belonged to the sloop. Here another scuille ensued, and the officer coming off victor, rowed the Captain ashore and placed him in the Tombs.

DARING HOUSE THIEF .- On Sunday evening, a young man named Jacob Unfelta entered the hause of Mr. Norwood, No. 155 West Fourseenthst, and stole two gold watches, with which he was decamping, when he was observed by one of the family and stopped. Officer Jackson, of the Sixteenth Ward, was then sent for, and on searching the fellow found one of the watches on his person; the other he had managed to secrete under the cover of a table near which be was standing at the time of his detection. Twenty dollars in gold coin was also found secreted in Lis stockings, and a loaded pistol, dirk knife and skeleton key were found in his pockets. He was taken be-fore Justice Stuart and committed to await examina-

ATTEMPT AT BURGLARY-SHOOTING A POLICE OFFICER -Shortly after 9 o'clock on Sunday night, Officer Newbury, of the Eighteenth Ward, while patrolling his beat, was attracted by cries of "Watch!" to the house of Mrs. Catharine Clark, a widow, residing in Thirty-minth st., near Lexington ar., and, on arriving And According of the Principles and the second in the contract of the meterials gives that of the meterials gives I may age the second but call on these of the meterials gives I may age the second but call on these of the meterials gives I may age the second but call on these of the meterials gives I may age the second but call on these of the meterials gives I may age the second gives a second give the second gives a second give the second gives a second give the second gives a second gives a second give the second gives a s

at the house, observed a man named James Roach at. tempting to force open the front door. He was immeclutely arrested, when he drew a horse pistol, and, swearing that he would kill the l'olice, placed the muzzle of the piece to the breast of the officer, and fired .-The latter, however, struck the pistol aside and received the charge into the palm of his hand, which was riddled by the ball. The piece was so heavily loaded that, the instant it was discharged, it flew from the hand of Roach and struck the ground several yards behind him. The assistance of Officer Kahler was then procured, and Roach was taken before Justice Stuart, who locked him up for trial, in default of \$3,000 ball,

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS-Monday, July 19-Ald, Sturtevant in the Chair,-Taxes for 1852,-A con munication was received from the Controller as to the amount required for the expenses of the City for the present year, viz : Betts.-The Grand Jury came into Court with ve

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE,)

NEW-YORK, Friday, July 16, 1852.)
To the Hon, the Board of Supervisors:
GENTLEMEN—I berewith deliver to your Hon. Board, for examination and confirmation, the Assessment rolls of the various Wards of the City and County of New-York for the year 1852, as corrected by the Tax Com-

missioners.
I also submit the annexed statement of the aggregate valuations of real and personal estate for the year 1852, by which it appears that the total increase of the assess-ed valuation of real and personal estate over 1851, is

Sil,505,537 50.

This increase is attributable partly to the growth of the City, and the consequent increase in the value of property in the wp town Wards, and partly to the exertions of the Tax Commissioners.

It is proper here to state that the Tax Commissioners have been indestingable in their efforts to obtain such information as is necessary to secure to the tax lists such property as has heretofore improperly escaped toxation, and have done much toward equalizing the burdens of taxation upon those who by the provisions of law are liable to be taxed for the support of the State and City Government.

The following statement exhibits the amounts to be reised by tax, and the purposes for which the same are

be applied, for the year 1852, viz:	Aver non	0.11
ate Mill Tax	\$175,853	33
utlding Loan Stock, No. 2, redemption	50,000	
ashington square Iron Rail Stock, do	5,000	
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ll other Accounts of City Government		
Do. do. (for balance of the State)		
	185,641	ദാ

The increase in the amount to be raised by Tax for 1852, as compared with the amount raised in 1851, is \$453,839 14 Of this amount of increase \$240,409 08 is for Educational purposes, viz: Increase for Schools for

\$453,839 14 Of this amount of increase \$240,469 08 is for Educational purposes, vtz: Increase for Schools for City, \$58,927 62, to which is to be added \$185,641 45 for Schools for the rest of the State.

I have the pleasure to state that the increase in the amount to be raised by tax in 1852, as compared with the past year, is nearly counterbalanced by the increase in the assessed valuation.

The rate for 1852 will be 26.7 on \$100 of valuation, (a little over 96c.,) which is a slight increase on the rates of last year.

Jos. R. Taylor, Controller.

On motion of the Recorder, the communication was referred to a select Committee, and the Recorder and Ald. Tiemann and Boyce appointed said Committee.

We append the detailed statement of the Assessors

RELATIVE VALUE of the Real and Personal Estate in the City and County of New-York, as assessed in 1851 and 1852:

	ASSESSMENTS OF 1851.	s or 1851.	ASSESSMENTS OF 1852	rs of 1852.	TOTAL	11.	DECREASE.	
Wards.	Resi Estate.	Pers. Estate.	Real Estate.	Pers, Estate,	1851.	1852	Pera. Estate.	Real Esta
-	999.782.583 00	\$31,361,364 42	\$29 828 183 OC	\$40,671,503,76	Sen 143 947 49	\$71 490 686 76		\$1,045,60
11	15,477,300 00	8	999,795	2,947,672 50	17,540,943	5		530.4
111	14,409,650 00	8,821,745 54	16,656,300 00	9,789,479	7	495 500	The same of the last of the la	9 946 65
IV.	00 069 855 8	1.352.045.00	8 407,420 00	1,571,567	9.500.665	9 978 987 00		100.50
V	10.242.950 00	2,783,664 00	10.738 400 00	2,490,530	13 026 614	13 258 950 00	903 114 00	495.4
VI.	7,857,950 00	1.127.850 00	*8,104,850 00	1,303,250	8,985,100	9.408.100.00		247,60
VII	11,121,726	2,990 440 00	11,757,490 00	2,746,575	14,112,166	14 504 065 00	943.865 00	335.70
VIII.	11,987,200	2,036 939 00	12,939,960 00	1,706,573	14,022,139	14.648.533 00		934.7
IX.	11,437,250	1,918,593 38	11,795 800 00	L727,643	13 355 843	13,523 443 38		358,5
х	6	1,269,430 00	6,851,300 00	1,106.23	7,891,650	7 957 550 00		1766
XI		626 321 52	6.897,200 00	220,831		7,437 (31 46	86, 190 06	356,7
XII.		511,600 00	3 888,896 00	218,100	3,786,000			614.4
XIII.		639 705 73	4,620,900 00	339,500	5,901,505	-	87 900 00	1.35.1
XIV	7,877,801 26	2,519,893 19	8,133,500 0	01 2335,927 00	10,397,691			255,6
VV.	18,347,594	15,275,270 00	19,245,250 0	0 15,836,945 84	33,622,864	35,072,195 84		807.6
XVI	14,870,000	1,020,950 00	11,355,139 2	0 255 800.1	15 890,050			4,421.3
NVII.	14,479,325 00	2 970,520 00	13,186,850 00	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	15,449,845	15,633,750 00	533,620 00	207,58
XVIII.		5,490,187 00	33,886,010 0	8,194,80		-		8,630,4
XIX	6,614,157	314,800 00	-	255,40	6.928,957	133,3*0	59,800 00	3,964,5
XX			7,916,900 00	210,73	With 16th Wa	100		********
Total	\$227,015,856 ±6	@227,015,856 26 @93,095,001 97	\$252,186,753 ±0	0 498,520,042 53	\$320,110,858 53	\$351,706,785 73	81,179,571 95	826,170,8

Pers. Estate.
\$1.310,120 31
\$184,000 31
\$17,727 32
\$219,222 00
173,400 00
6,500 00
6,500 00
2,704,613 00
2,704,613 00 91,310 947, 947,

Bills.-A bill of Dr. Wright (\$24) for holding inquest on the bodies of Philip Brady, his wife, son and brother was referred; and a bill of John L. Wyman (\$5) for expenses in arresting a prisoner, ordered to be paid. Resolution-That the bills for salary of the officers ap pointed by the Board to attend the Courts be paid by the Controller, when certified by the County Clerk. Referred. Adjourned to Monday next.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN-Monday, July BOARD OF ALDERMEN—Monday, July 19th—Richard D. Compton, Esq., President, in the chair, and a quorum present. The minuse of the previous meeting were read and approved as corrected. Petitions Referred.—Of members of Hose Co. No. 3, for a new house; of R. Raner, Esq., Captain "independent Veterary Corps," for payment of sums expended by them in transportation of cannon, &c., to and from the old Arsenal; of John C. Hell and others, owners of property on Glatest, between the 3d-avenue and the East River, to establish the grade of said street; of Courtland Calvary, and that he assert in Greenwich et, between

erty on 61st-st, between the 34-avonue and the East River, to establish the grade of said street; of Courtland Palmer against the sewer in Greenwich st, between Courtland: and Liberty-sts; of property owners in vicinity of 10th-avenue, between 32d and 33d-sts, to have a nuissace abated; of the Governors of the Alms House, o have the proceedings to open 11th-avenue discontinued; of owners of property on the fine of 11th-avenue, to have the proceedings relating thereto discontinued; of members of the Fire Department, for a bell-tower on the new Essex Market, of greater size and weight than the one formerly used; of French & Helzer, for a renewal of the lease of Castle Gardens.

Resolutions adopted—Appointing Wm. Murray, D. W. Resolutions adopted—Appointing Wm. Murray, D. W. Accomments of Repairs and Supplies to advertise for proposals for altering house of Hose Co. No. 31; to have Jefferson Court-rooms suitably cleaned, and appropriating \$150 therefor; to refer to the Committee on Arts and Sciences to consider the propriety of purchasing the original bust of Henry Clax, in passession of Peter V. Husted, for the purpose of placing it in the Governor's Room; to transmit to the Fire Department Document 72 of 1851, being the fire ordinance prepared last fall, in order to have an expression of the Department upon the subject of the new system proposed.

Reports adopted—To grade 51st-st, from 10th ar. to Hudron River; to have 57th-st, between Broadway and eith-ar, graded and Macadamized; to build a sewer

Reports adopted—To grade 51st st, from 19th at the Hudson River; to have 57th st, between Broadway and 8th av , graded and Macadamized; to build a sewer in Cross st, from Orange to Pearlst; in favor of the proposed plan of grade in the avenues between 62d and 7td sts. and the East and Hudson Rivers; to build a sewer in Rivington st, between Bowery and Shorid St.

to build a sewer in Ferry et in front of E. Bloomer's stere, at petitioner's expense; in favor of laying Grotten pipes is 8th av, from 54th at, to Broadway, (5000 copies ordered to be printed;) appropriating \$500 to repeir the Superior Court room; to pay bill of Wm. N. Blakemen, physician, for visit to the Jeffersen Market Court; to restore the grade established in Broadway, between 49th and 51st sts, prior to June, 1851.

Mayor's Message.—Toe nomination of Dr. William Turner, made by the Mayor a few days since, was called from the table and rejected. Alderman Saurtevant offered a resolution calling upon the Counsel to the Corporation to memori-lize the Legislature to shellsh the office of Health Commissioner, as such efficer was not required, which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

Nineteenth Ward Election —Alderman Sturtevant called up the report upon this matter, and the majority roting in the negative, his motion was lost. He then gave notice to call the matter up again at the next meeting. On motion, the Board adjourned to the 1st Monday in August. to build a sewer in Ferry et in front of E. Bloomer's

U. S. DISTRICT COURT-Before Judge

hulls of indictment, viz:
Against Thomas Clarke, Francis Oliver, John Mooney,
Frederick La Coy, Wm Smith and James McKnight,
seamen, for an attempt at revolt on board ship Challenge.

Robert Peterson and Michael Dunn, for an attempt at revolt on board bark rainbow; and a second indicament against Peterson for an assault on the captain with a

sheath knife.

James Golden, for passing counterfeit money.

William North, for larceny on the high seas.

John Clarks, Edward Mortimer, Paul Jones and Won.

Story, seamen on board ship E. C. Scranton, for at-

tempt at revolt.

They will be brought up for arreignment on Tuesday.

Wm. 8. Gardner, for violation of passenger law, in bringing more passengers than allowed by the measurement of his vessel

If you want to keep cool, go to No. 363 Broadway, take a leisure survey of the splendid da-guerrectypes there displayed, and get Roor to take your own, with which you will be so delighted that you will entirely forget the hot weather.

BROOKLYN ITEMS.

NEW CHURCH-LAYING THE CORNER-STONE - Yesterday afternoon, at 6 o'clock, the cornerstone of a new church of the Episcopal denomination. now in course of erection in Adelphist, near DeKalbav , was laid with appropriate ceremonies. It is called the Church of the Messiah. Rev. Dr. Lewis, of the Church of the Ho'y Trinity, officiated. After placing a tin box containing a Bible, Book of Common Prayer, Church Almanac, and several religious and secular newspapers into the cavity of the corner-stone, Rev. Dr. utler made a short address in which he referred to the beauty of the site selected, and rejoiced at the erection of snother church in which the blessed Gospel would soon be preached. While Satan was rearing temples of destruction in every part of the city, the only amidote to county the evil effected by them would be the Carls tian (Abb, which, as an institution, was one of perma. nence and would last longer than all others-even when the sun, moon and stars shall have passed away. He urged a liberal contribution by the members and friends of Christianity, after which the usual ceremonies concluded the exercises.

There were present, in full clerical robes, Rev. Drs. Guyon, of Marshall, Mich , Johnson and Cutler, together with Rev. Mesers. Pratt, Brown, and Walker, the pastor of the congregation. The audience was very large, composed principally of ladies.

The building will be 40 feet front by 50 deep, 20 feet high from the beams, and is calculated to hold about three hundred people. The tower is to be 50 feet in night and will rest on flying buttresses. The style of rebitecture is the Gothic. The cost of the whole will e \$5,000, upon which \$2,000 has been raised.

COMMON COUNCIL .- The Board met last vening, Ad. Harteen in the Chair. Ald. Spinola moved a resolution to the effect that The Morning Jour-nal and Evening Star be added to the dat of Corporation ewspapers. Lost by a vote of 7 Ayes to 7 Nays. The Chief Engineer of the Fire Department submit

ed his report, from which it appears that since April , 30 persons have joined the Department, 15 have regued, and 12 were expelled. A resolution was offered by Alderman Spinols, and depted, that the names of persons elected members of

he department be laid upon the table and published nder the ordinances, and that the names of those who had resigned be placed on file, and those expelled be eferred to the Fire Department Committee for report. THE MARTYRS OF THE PRISON SHIPS .-

esterday afternoon, a Committee of Citizens, in conunction with the Committee of Lands and Places of the Common Council, proceeded to Fort Greene, for the urpose of selecting a site for a monument to the Maryrs of the Prison Ships. A spot, one hundred feet quare, on the line of Portland av., corner of Willoughst., was chosen. The bones of the Martyrs are to be ntombed beneath the Monument.

WILLIAMSBURGH.

COMMON COUNCIL.-The Board met in he City Hall last evening—the President of the Board n the Chair. The invitation of the authorities of Nework to those of Williamsburgh to unite with them in e funeral of Mr. Clay, was received and placed on The Chief of Police reported that all persons sellg liquor in Williamsburgh, except the following, are ing so without license : Edward Neville, Jackson icks, Alanson Ackerly, Anthony Walters, John Mayer, mes Smith, E. R. Renall, Thos. Smith, John Richards. A netition signed by over 700 residents of the IIId Nard, complained of the ordinance closing their places

n Sunday. They say that they are paying rents, and re otherwise under expense based on an expectation of being allowed to sell beer, wine and liquor, and intimated that the ordinance will compel many of them to leave their premises, and it may be the city. It was referred to Ald. Thayer, White and Woodruff as a special Committee for a report.

ALARM OF FIRE .- The bakery in North Second-st, near Seventh, took fire on Sunday at II o'cleck. The fire was extinguished by Engine Company No. 10. A CLERGYMAN'S HORSE STOLEN .- On

gyman, was efficiating in the Church of the Ascension at the Cross Roads, Bushwick, his horse was stolen from a shed near the Church. Engine Companies 9 and 3 petitioned

Sunday, while Rev. Charles Reynolds, Episcopal Cler.

for the privilege of playing their contemplated match t was denied by a vote of 7 to 5.

AMPUTATION .- On Saturday last Dr. Parker amputated the arm of Mr. Richard Bushe, who was injured by the boiler explosion lately in Jarsey City.

JERSEY CITY ITEMS.

CORPORATION APPOINTMENTS .- This evening, at the meeting of the Board of Aldermen, the following appointments will be made: A Controller, Street Commissioner, Collector of Assessments, Collector of Arresrs of Taxes, City Treasurer, Overseer of the Poor, City Attorney, Corporation Printer, two City Physicians, Captain of the Watch, and twenty-fou Watchmen, Captain of the Sunday Police and four Sunday Police, four Lamp Lighters, eight Fire Wardens, Inspector of Wood, City Gauger, and Weigher and Measurer. The Standing Committees of the Board wil also be announced.

THE FUNERAL.-The authorities o Jersey City, invited by the authorities of New-York, the Hudson Brisade, invited by Gen. Sandford, and the civic societies and citizens generally invited, and designated in the programme, will attend in large numbers to units in the obsequies of the great lamented statesman. The military of Jersey City will parade soon after 10 o'clock and will receive military companies from Paterson and Newark, and all proceed to New-York at about 12 c'clock, in season to form in the procession.

THE STAGE "'76"-The magnificent stage of Johnson and Hudson, which is called "The Seventy Six," and is capable of containing near 40 person has been engaged by the Williamsburgh Whig General Committee for this day. It will be drawn in the funeral procession in New-York by 10 horses, and the stage and horses will appear appropriately triamed in mourning.